REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,585.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873.	Leave Madras	June 1873.
,, Carwar	14	,, Coconada	28
,, Naruakal	15	,,	July.
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Colombo	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	22	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Nagapatam	25	,, False Point	3
,, Pondicherry	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naukal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873.	Leave BUSREH	June 1873.
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	23
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	25
,, Muscat	11	,, Bahrein	25
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	29
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas..July	1
,, Bushire	17	,, Muscat	3
,, Koweit	19	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Hendrason, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

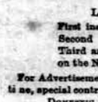
The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 3rd of June.)



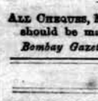
THE magnificent full-powered Steamer RED GAUNTLET, 917 Tons Regi-ter, Charles Mann, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For Passage and other particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

26th May 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)



THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. INDIA, Captain Dodero, will sail on SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 8 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 7 A.M., on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	Without Food.
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.
Southampton. Liverpool.
KING BEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 tons, and 4000 H. P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 2nd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S. S. CHINA, 2,010 Tons and 400 H. P., Captain C. G. Pearce, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 26th May 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship KNIGHT COMPANION are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods, from the Bunder.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th May 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CELLA (s), from LIVERPOOL, are informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to take at once DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Cella (s).

Bombay, 29th May 1873.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship JANET COURT, from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

No Claim for deficiency of or damage to Cargo will be entertained after the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship Janet Court.

Bombay, 28th May 1873.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 20th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Pieces goods, &c.

8	Bales	400 Pieces of Grey Shirtings	4¼ lbs.
4	Do.	200 ,, Do.	8¼ to 9 lbs.
15	Do.	750 ,, Do.	7¼ lbs 45 In

One Fine Kattywar Cow and Female Calf.
One Do. Young Retriever Dog.
The Property of the late Mr. J. C. Fernandez.
One English built Broughum with a pair of Australian Horses.
An Invoice of rich Bohemian glass table, reading, hand, and hanging kerosine oil lamps.
On account of the concerned—

Diamond mark			
F (S T) M	No. 1435, 1422 1426, 1426	4	Bales each containing 60 pieces, Grey Shirtings, 44 in., 7 lbs.
,,	,, 1461	1	Bale, containing 150 pieces, Grey Madapollams, 7¼ lbs.
F (B B) M	No. 346, 371, 357 353, 390, 291 305, 388, 414	9	Bales, each containing 50 pieces, Grey Shirtings, 39 in., 8¼ lbs.
F (H B) M	,, 5384	1	Do. Do. Do.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Madras built Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the New Post Office Building, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c., the property of E. C. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay, proceeding to Calcutta.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, by Collard and Collard, a English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major F. C. Davidson.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogue and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 31st May 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BALOO SYRANG STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to publicauction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Anchiaroo Nowrojee Muncherjee Moolla, and on account and at the risk and with the consent of the mortgagor, Borah Goolam Hoosein Sullamanjee, trading in Bombay under the name of Sullamanjee Moola Hubiboolla.

All that piece of Farumdaee ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Baloo Syrang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the south by the property belonging to the Baloo Syrang Musjid, on the north by the house of Shaik Mahomed Karbaker, on the east by public passage, and on the west by the said Baloo Syrang Street, and assessed under No. 80.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd June at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD an Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases Grey Dhoties.
5 ,, Prints.
2 ,, Lappets.
2 ,, New Reading Books.
40 Kegs Millan Steel.

An invoice of best electro-plated ware consisting of 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 inch table candlesticks, chamber candlesticks, 10 inch plain pillar glasses, butter pots, egg, pickle, and cruet frames, waiters, &c.

An Invoice of handsome Kerosine Oil Table Lamps.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 31st May 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CO-PARTNERSHIP carried on from the 1st day of August 1871 till 3rd day of June 1872 at Bombay, Kurrachee, Kotor, Hyderabad in Scind, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Khandwa, Mhow, Indore, Oojun, Dewas, Rutlam, and Sejapoor by Joosub Hajee Gunny, Jacob Hajee Ismail, Hajee Abdool Carrim Hajee Ebrahim, Sallay Mahomed, Hajee Ebrahim, and Noor Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim under the Firm of Jacob Joosub & Co. was on the 3rd day of June 1872, dissolved by mutual consent, Joosub Hajee Gunny is from the above date, alone liable for all Debts due by the said Co-partnership.

જાકબ હાજી જમાલ.
i. e. JACOB HAJEE JUMALL.

હાજી એબ્રાહમ થકેમાન ફ્રમ્ત
હાજી નુરમામદ હાજી એબ્રાહમના.
i. e. HAJEE EBRAHIM SULAMON by the hand of HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE EBRAHIM.

થકેમામદ હાજી એબ્રાહમ ફ્રમ્ત
હાજી નુરમામદ હાજી એબ્રાહમ.
SALLAY MAHOMED HAJEE EBRAHIM by the hand of HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE EBRAHIM.

હાજી નુરમામદ હાજી એબ્રાહમ ફ્રમ્ત પેાતાના.
i. e. HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE EBRAHIM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 31st MAY, 1873.

BENEFIT OF

Mr. FRAMJEE DADABHOY APOO.

FEROZE and PERICHER,

AND

INDUR SABHA.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. ELGIN, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods. No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship DOXFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and are requested to send BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS from alongside otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expence.

OWEN & O'KELL,
Agents, Ship Doxford.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

THE DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of METAL and MOORUM for the CURRENT YEAR'S REPAIRS to the LOCAL FUND ROADS of the Tanna Collectorate.

Forms of Tenders, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be sent in before the 7th of June next.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 29th May 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE
(ESTABLISHED 1710.)

The RATES on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and their CONTENTS (not being hazardous Goods) have been materially REDUCED. Full particulars will be furnished by

EELL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th May 1873.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1821. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

POLICIES of ASSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved buildings, and contents thereof, in the European part of the Fort and Colaba according to the Revised Tariff which shows a considerable reduction on rates recently charged.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE SHALL REMOVE TO-DAY to our new Offices

No. 3, FORBES STREET,
SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, entrance from Meadow Street.

AUSTRIAN TRADING COMPANY,
Bombay Branch.
A. BLASCHECK & Co.

Bombay, 31st May 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the POWER of SALE contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of March 1871, and made between AMINA BEEBEE widow of MAHABOOB BIN ABDOOL RAHIMAN of the one part, and SORABJEE RUTTONJEE MISTRY of the other part, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June 1873, at 5 o'clock P.M. on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee the said Sorabjee Ruttonjee Mistry, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the said Aminabeebee, widow of Mahaboob bin Abdool Rahiman :—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing on the Fazandree ground of Dhunbyjee widow of Pestonjee Rustomjee Shroff, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Butcher Street in the sub-district of Mandvee fronting the Butcher Street on the western side thereof, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, containing (8 feet 6SR in length, and 20-3—21-8 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by the sweepers passage, on the west by the Butcher Street, on the north by the house of Vullee Dubie Mohamed, on the south by the house of Moorad Peero.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to me the undersigned at my office, No. 32, Apollo Street, Fort.

Dated this 29th day of May 1873.

MIRZA HOOSSEIN KHAN,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. MARTELL & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Martell's one Star.
Martell's two Stars.
Martell's three Stars.
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.
Sole Agents.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDIES.

Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s one Star.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s two Stars.
Bisquit Dubouche & Co.'s three Stars.
C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.

9 Hummum Street, Fort.

WILL BE READY THIS AFTERNOON.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by sea and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Lahore.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Hurree Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co., J. and W. Watson & Co., Hormajee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....'Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....'Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....'Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances

GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE, WARES.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

HAVE arranged at their FORT ESTABLISHMENT a SHOW ROOM for the convenient inspection of Samples of their extensive Stock of the above Wares—imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,

Of first-rate Material and Workmanship,

In twenty Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

BEER TUMBLERS.
BUTTER DISHES.
BISCUIT JARS.
CELERY VASES.
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.
CHAMPAGNE TUMBLERS.
CHEESE DISHES.
CLARET GLASSES.
CLARET JUGS.
CLARET CUP JUGS.
COMPORTS.
CREAM JUGS.
CUSTARD GLASSES.
DECANTERS.
FINGER GLASSES.
FLOWER BASKETS.
FLOWER TUBES.
FLOWER VASES.
FRUIT DISHES.
FRUIT STANDS.
GOBLETS.
GREEN HOCK GLASSES.
HONEY or JAM JARS.
ICE PAILS.
ICE PLATES.
ICE TRAYS.
JELLY GLASSES.
LIQUEUR GLASSES.
MILK JUGS.
PLANO STANDS.
PICKLE BOTTLES.
PORT GLASSES.
RUMMERS.
SALAD BOWLS.
SALT CELLARS.
SHERRY GLASSES.
SODA WATER TUMBLERS.
SPIRIT BOTTLES.
SUGAR BASINS.
SWEETMEAT GLASSES.
TANKARD JUGS.
WATER BOTTLES.
WATER JUGS.
WINE COOLERS.

THE NEW ICE TANKARDS AND ICE DECANTERS,

In a variety of beautiful patterns.

(*Illustrated Priced Catalogues Post Free.*)

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,

EACH COMPRISING

24 Cups and Saucers, 1 Six cup Egg Frame, 9 Plates, 1 Slop Basin, 1 Sugar Basin, 1 Cream Ewer, 1 Milk Jug, 2 Dishes, 1 Covered Muffin Plate, 1 Covered Butter Pot and Stand, 1 Toast Rack, 2 Cake Plates,

Of

Best Staffordshire Stoneware, Cash—Rs. 22-8 ; Credit—Rs. 25.

Of

Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink, or Maroon Bands and Lines, Cash—Rs. 35 ; Credit—Rs. 40.

Of

Porcelain with Gold Border and Line with or without Flower, Cash—Rs. 45 ; Credit—Rs. 50.

Of

Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs

at

Rs. 65, 75, 90, 100, 112-8, 125, 135, 150, 160, 180, 200, 225, 250, 275, and 300.

(*Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs.* 100.)

DINNER SERVICES

EACH COMPRISING

60 to 72 Plates, 9 Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 2 Sauce Tureens, 1 Soup Tureen, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 to 4 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl,

Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,

at

Rs. 90, 100, 115, 130, 135, 150, 160, 175, 180, 200, 225, 250, 270, 280, 300, 315, 350, 360 and 400.

(*Separate articles sold from any sets not exceeding Rs* 150.)

CHAMBER SERVICES,

EACH COMPRISING

1 Covered Tray, 2 Covered Commodes, 1 Covered Dentifrice Jar, 1 Ewer and Basin, 1 Covered Soap Tray, 1 Covered Slop Jar, 1 Sponge Tray,

Of best Staffordshire Stone-ware or Stone China,

at

Rs. 25, 28, 40, 45, 54, 60, 80 and 90.

(*Separate articles sold from any sets.*)

DESSERT SERVICES,

Each comprising 1 Centre, 6 Fruit Dishes, 12 to 18 Plates,

Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain

at

Rs. 32, 36, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75, 80, 90, 100, 112, 125, 135, 140, 150, 205, 225 240, 250, 270, 285, 300, and 325.

MAJOLICA WARE,

comprising

Epergnes, Dessert Dishes, Dessert Plates, Ash Trays, Tea Sets, Sardine Trays, Flower Pots, Covered Cheese Trays, Garden Seats,

Richly coloured with natural tints.

WEDGEWOOD WARE

in

Butter Dishes, Tea Sets, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c.

TERRA COTTA

Tea Pots, Cheese Covers, Milk Jugs, Flower Pots, Butter Coolers, Water Bottle.

ROCKINGHAM, STONE, PORCELAIN, TEAPOTS.

TOBACCO JARS, FLOWER POTS, FANCY VASES, and a Variety of Useful and Ornamental Sundries.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPETENT CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, on a monthly Salary of RUPEES FIFTY.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd May 1873.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

During the MONSOON MONTHS no PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, or other manufactured articles liable to be damaged by wet will be received for conveyance unless each Package is DAMMERED.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 28th May 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the following WORKS :—

1. Construction of New Road from Campoolie to Gagoda Khind.
2. Material required for the above Road.
3. Metalling the Road from Gagoda Khind to Dhurumtur.

No Tender will be received after the 31st instant.

For particulars and conditions apply at Tanna Executive Engineer's Office.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

NOTICES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FIRE PREMIUMS.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS on PIECE GOODS, TWIST, METALS and other non-hazardous Goods in the European part of the Fort and Colaba, at rates showing a reduction in some cases of over 20 per cent. on those formerly charged

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Grayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

SPECIAL KIT FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0	Rail Portmanteaux		12 8	Warm Gloves	2 4
Overland do		27 0	or		to	Do. Mitts	1 12
Warm do		35 0	Overland Trunks		25 0	Do. Mufflers	3 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0	to 45 0	Best Solid Leather Extra Size do.		52 0 75 0	Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for Pin	1 0 to 3 8
Sleeping Suits	6 8	to 17 8	Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8	to 24 0	Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Dressing Gowns	10 0	to 23 0	Cash

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 30TH MAY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closed for to-days mail with little alteration on the rates, which have ruled during the week, the tendency being slightly in favour of sellers for 4st class credit Bill.

Government Securities are still firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 7/32d. to 1s. 10 15/32d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 30 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do, demand	99 15/16. to par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 221 to 231½	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111
Four & half per cent.	105¼
Four per cent.	103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Dollars	99 to 99½
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	22½
Bar Silver	59 7/16 to 59 9/16
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

THERE has been quite a panic in the Freight market to-day and rates have taken place by sailers at £2-10-0. but most of the overdue ships having come in and as only four of the ships loading require much cargo to fill up Captains seem more inclined to wait than accept rates offered. It has been just the same with steamers and offers to accept £2-15-0 have not brought out shippers.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 2s. 6d.
Trieste		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		No offer.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was some inquiry for Colaba, Bank of Bombay and Morarjee Spinning shares at quoted rates. Treacher shares were freely offered at Rs. 390. Press shares closed dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value P sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,421
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	765
10,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	291½
9,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
67,090	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110 to 110½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21s 3/0	p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10/32	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	19 6/5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	150 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co	1,565
200	500	all	50 p.a	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cottom Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
100	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,500
250	9,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	4,900
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	670
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.a.	Hydr aulic Press Co	1,900
250	5,000	1,465	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	670
150	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,000
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,060

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

100	2,000	1,700	150 p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,900
600	1,250	all	75 p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,345
500	2,500	all	100 *	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20 *	Bombay United	1,075
2,000	150	150	25 *	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,425
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo M'ls	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,185
99	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,110
800	2,500	all	150 p.a.	Oriental	3,100
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	...	...	Rog Throwing	1,300

* Per sha e for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
1,000	50	all	12½ p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	23
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	385
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet but steady without any quotable change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,500	pcs.	G. Shirtings (infer.) 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at	Rs. 4 10 0
2,500	,,	,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7½ lbs. at	,, 5 10 0
500	,,	,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs. at	,, 4 3 0
1,500	,,	Turkey Red Dresses 45 ,, 39 ,, 2½ lbs. at	,, 0 13 0
500	,,	Blue Green Or. Pr. 24 ,, 28 ,, at	,, 4 5 0

COTTON.

As the purchasers refused to buy at our quotations, a very small business was done yesterday. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee	at Rs	200 to Rs. 220
,, Akote	at ,,	208 to ,, 212
,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	215 to ,, 215
,, Hingunghaut	at ,,	225 to ,, 230
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur	at ,,	204 to ,, 207
,, Sawgimeel	at ,,	216 to ,, 217
,, Compta and Vingoria	at ,,	283 to ,, 286

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25	candies	New Wadwan	at Rs. 200
50	,,	,, ,,	at ,, 199½ to 200
25	,,	,, Bhownuggur	at ,, 205
25	,,	,, Khandeish	at ,, 188 to 189

YARNS.

2,400 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40's at 24½ as. per lb.

METALS.

500 cwts. Yellow Metal Brazier's at Rs. 45½ per cwt.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 24th May 1873.

	Open 1,266½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		86,904 7 6
Merchandize		3,15 802 9 0
Electric Telegraph		684 12 0
Municipal Trains, &c		610 0 0
	Total Rs	4,04,001 12 6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles	Total Rs	3,92,141 7 2
	Increase Rs	11,860 5 4

CALCUTTA.—26TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., small sums at Rs. 103-2 to 103-4.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 105-0, 105-1 and 105-2.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Elgin (s)	Miller	London, April 26.
	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Bussorah, May 14.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 28.
	Stornoway	Short	Liverpo l. January 11.
	Richard Wright	Cruickshank	Liverpool, February 1.
	H. M. S. Kwang Tung	Elton	Aden.
	Estrelle de Damao	Nacoda	Put back.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Tythonus	Andrews	Liverpool.
	Geelong (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer China, Perrins, to Australia.

Ship Macedon, James, to Liverpool.

Barque David Auterson, Mance, to Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, 5 hhds. portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Timor, 22 packages portwin : W. P. Khunbatta ; 40 cases tobacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co ; 5 hhds. portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Corinna, 25 cases gin, H. D. Fisher.

Strathclyde, 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Saladin, 50 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle and Co.

British Statesman, 37 cases cognac, 1 case sherry ; 15 cases curacoa, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, 50 cases brandy, C Bounnevialle.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 28 cases sulphuric acid, Merwanjee Manockjee ; 15 cases sulphuric acid, Burjorjee Dhunjeebhoy ; 30 cases sulphuric acid, Merwanjee Cooverjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pocahontas, 100 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co.

Iron Cross, 100 bales cotton, A Riebe and Co ; 51 bales cotton, D. Rustomjee ; 100 bales cotton, G. Cotton and Co ; 70 bales cotton, V. Brothers.

Glen Maiden, 500 bales cotton, N. Manockjee and Co ; 77 bales cotton, L. Govindjee ; 50 bales cotton, K. Kurmookroy.

Alpine, 500 bags linseed, M. Lallbhoy ; 620 bales cotton, F. Scott and Co.

Sandringham, 10,600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 116 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosenn and Co.

Centurion, 500 bales cotton, S. Hobart and Co ; 125 bales cotton, T. Topen.

Elcano, 240 tons horns, R. Mahomed ; 250 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co.

City of Dublin, 150 tons old iron, W. Cooper ; 142 bags linseed, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Red Gauntlet s, 11 bales cotton, Young and Co ; 99 bales cotton, D. G. Hoosein and Co ; 50 bales cotton, H. Gangjee ; 43 bales cotton, W. Begle & Co.; 48 bales cotton, M. Godoo.

Augusta, 2,593 dhols coir yarn, S. Pudomsee.

Muriel s, 2 bales cotton, K. Jewraj ; 550 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, G. Cotton and Co ; 85 bales cotton, R. L. King and Co ; 300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 250 bales cotton, N. Purmanund ; 220 bundles nuxvomica, S. Motichund.

Andaman, 30 bales cotton, K. Nixon and Co.

Corinna s, 500 bags linseed, M Sewjee ; 1 bale cotton, M Alluna 73 bales cotton, M Candass ; 97 bales cotton, S. Soorjee ; 5 bales cotton, T Woomersee.

Timor s, 55 bags wheat, J. Burjorjee Vacha ; 300 bags galls, A. Salman & Co ; 7 bales hides, P. Assur ; 65 balees cotton, B. Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 10 cases tea, 91 cases ginger, 4 cases cotton seeds, 8 cases cardamoms and 296 bags pepper, A. Tait ; 7 cases M. o' P. shells, S. Moladina ; 23 cases gum, N. Gangjee.

Geelong, s, 1 bundle E. teeth, A. Mahomedjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore (s), 20 bags yalls, and 1 box tea, H M R Dodustee ; 4 packages patch leaves, C. Tyebally.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore, s, 273 packages coffee, V. Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 4 bales skins, F. Scott and Co ; 2 bags hides, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 1 case saffron, K. Preiswerck and Co,

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 1 bag skin, G. Sigg and Co.'

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s, 50 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin, s, 50 bundles oplate, and 46 packages samadha stones, E Noordin and Co ; 86 packages raisins, E F Mahomed ; 16 packages fishmaws, M Rowjee ; 310 packages sharkfins, 29 packages fishmaws, and 5 cases oilbanum, C Meerjee ; 88 bags oplate, S N Tolatee ; 30 chests opium, C Ebram ; 5 bales tuist M N Pasha ; 17 chests opium, N J Abram ; 19 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 12 chests opium, N Nowrugngroy ; 47 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 1 box silver dollars, J Nowrojee ; 42 bundles fishmaws, and 53 bundles sharkfins M Allana ; 8 chests opium C Dulcharam ; 2 chests opium, Manockjee and Co ; 8 chest, opium, K Hurmookroy ; 5 chests opium, G Balakee ; 115 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 10½ chests opium, H Ramgopall ; 14 chests opium, G Shingamee ; 16 chests opium, D Ramsook ; 22½ chests opium, C Ebram ; 7½ chests opium, S Dolutram ; 5 chests opium, G Subhagmull ; 28½ chests opium G Subhagamull ; 26½ chests opium G Subhagamull ; 26½ chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s, 40 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee ; 13 chests opium D Fassoon and Co ; 21 chests opium, R Dwarkadass ; 9 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co ; 21 chests opium, T Gumsamdass ; 38½ chests opium, R Dhunjee Shaw and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Law, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Hogg, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.

Baurchier, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 65th Regiment, to join, from England.

Sorell, Lieutenant, Madras 45th Regiment, to join, from England.

Raikes, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Baroda.

MAY 30.

Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Hydrabad (Sind.)

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Bourchier, Sub Lieutenant, Bengal 6th Regiment, to join, to Agra.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	June 11	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 4	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	May 31	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	June 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 0	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through *Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5 P.M.		At 5P.M.	
Friday	June 6	Friday	June 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.	
Monday	June 2	Monday	June 30
,,	,, 16		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday ..... May 31

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto* ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Fall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

THROUGH THE NUMEROUS ENGAGEMENTS, MR. MENIST WILL PROLONG HIS STAY FOR ONE MONTH.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

OF HOLLAND, AND 42 BURTON CRESCENT,

LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public of Bombay and its vicinity that the great success which has attended his former visit to Bombay, has induced him to stay for a limited time in Bombay, previous to his departure for Europe. Mr. Menist has made for himself an Indian as well as a European reputation, and, as usual in such cases, it is only the fairly-earned reward of real merit. Hundreds of testimonials from all classes, in all parts of the world, attest the benefit that has resulted from the use of his Spectacles. Mr. Menist has devoted a lifetime to the study in suiting the eyesight by mechanical means. He can confidently state that his optical instruments are superior to those of any other makers in the world. Common and inferior goods may be had for half the price, but reflection will convince every one that when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the expense of their sights the economy is a very doubtful one. Every detail is carefully studied in Menist's Spectacles. It is not enough to have the best pebbles that can be procured, cut in strict accordance with the latest discoveries of science, and suited with the greatest nicety to the ever-varying convexity and concavity of the organ, if those pebbles are not worn in a properly-made frame, and thus secured in a proper position and at a proper distance from the eye. Again, if the frames are not made of suitable materials and properly tempered, the joints perfectly fitted, and so on, they soon get out of shape and cause a displacement of the pebbles, which entirely alters their focal power. Menist makes his frames of gold and silver only, steel being quite unsuitable for the purpose, especially in this country, where it soon becomes rusty and loses its shape, so failing to do justice to the pebbles ; and his object is to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, and not cheapness.

For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. Menist begs to state that when the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eye ; and that such a defect can be discovered only by practical opticians. Also, if not polished on a scientific principle they are equally injurious ; accordingly, as Mr. Menist's lenses have been manufactured on a principle peculiarly his own, he is prepared to warrant their efficacy.

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Menist's Aneroid Barometer, the size of a watch in silver mounting, can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Rs. 80, with a book which contains Air-y's Tables and Testimonials of several scientific Gentlemen.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NICHOLLS—May 29th, Lower Colaba, Bombay, Mrs. Joseph Nicholls, the wife of Mr. Joseph Nicolls H. M.'s Dockyard, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COHN—May 25th, at Hamburgh, the wife of Hermann Cohn Esq., of a son.

PITCHER—May 23rd, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain D. G. Pitcher, Oudh Commission, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—CAMPBELL—May 24th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by Special License, Charles, only surviving son of the late Brevet-Major James Fraser, H. M.'s 95th Regiment, to Christian E. (Amy) Campbell, second daughter of Colonel Campbell, late Begal Army.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873.

"THAT the mineral resources of India are chiefly remarkable for their paucity" is the key note of Mr, Blandford's paper recently read before the Society of Arts. Coal, iron, and salt do exist in the country, but not generally ; on the contrary the coal districts are comparatively of inconsiderable extent and of comparatively inconsiderable economic value. We use the expression comparatively inconsiderable extent and value in the sense that the coal fields will not make India a great country ; that they will never enrich either her revenue or her industry very much. While coal continues to be necessary for steam purposes India will be compelled to import the mineral, and her agriculture must pay for it. We will not follow Mr. Brandford over the coal grounds of the country ; it is enough that careful examination by geologists has shown the extent of our coal formations to be inconsiderable, and we know the quality to be inferior for steam purposes. From 50 to 100 per cent of excess of average Indian coal is required to do the same work as average Scotch or Welsh coal. And as it unfortunately happens that "all the coal fields are far from the coast, and the majority are in wild unsettled districts far from the great centres of commerce and lines of railway," the economic value of Indian coal is thus further reduced, and the country may truly be said to be remarkable for the paucity of its coal possessions. There are, however, some portions of this country in which coal is abundantly found, as in the Bengal coal fields, where the quantity is "practically inexhaustible." Despite the inferiority of the quality of this coal there must be a bright future in store for these districts. Industries in which coal is a chief factor must spring up where the mineral can be bought more cheaply than it can be imported. It must be understood that we include the differential value in relation to the steam-producing capacities between indigenous and imported coal. If, for instance indigenous coal, possessing only 50 per cent of steam-producing capacity of imported coal, can be delivered at less comparative cost than the latter, the former will be preferred in such industries as it is adapted for. From what we already see of the working of the Raneegunge mines, and before proper industries for using the coal have been established near at hand, it pays the companies to work the mines. So long as indigenous coal can find a distant market, the formation of local associated industries will not probably be undertaken. But sooner or later, trade in indigenous coal will be forced into its natural channel. The quality of Indian coal will not permit it to be carried any considerable distance from the pits, and it is near the pits, if any where, that much of it must be consumed.

Iron is the next most important mineral treated of in Mr. Blandford's paper, and of iron it is said "I cannot but think that its iron ores will "prove its most valuable mines in the future." It should be remembered that this was said scarcely two months ago, when the price of iron stood almost unprecedentedly high. But if the coal formations of India have been badly placed in reference to trade and manufactures, the iron formations are even more badly placed. Like our coal, our iron ores are found chiefly far from the coast and the great centres of trade. In Chanda and Salem, in the Nerbudda valley and in South East Berar, there are supplies which are said like coal to be "practically inexhaustible." In the Nerbudda and Damooda valleys iron and coal are near each other, and it is in such districts that iron manufacture may be made extensive and profitable. But extensive as are the iron districts of India, the ore cannot be worked in all places where it exists ; on the contrary, the absence of fuel must leave much of this source of national wealth undeveloped. The iron trade of India then can never become a great industry.

Salt, as found in the Punjab Salt range is said to be "one of the most valuable minerals "of India. The supply has been pronounced by "excellent authorities to be practically inexhaustible ; indeed Dr. Oldham declares that nowhere "else in the world are deposits of such vast extent and purity known to occur. The Government revenue from the salt exceeds £300,000 "per annum."

The information which Mr. Blandford gives of some other metallic ores such as copper, lead, tin, silver, and gold, is scarcely of sufficient importance on the general question of the national mineral wealth of India, and especially to us in this Presidency where mines of any kind are almost unknown. The paper presented to the society of arts is however useful if not re-assuring, and the government of this country are very much indebted to Mr. Blandford for the way in which he has brought all the available mineral resources of the country together. The paper will be more usefnl for what lies hidden within than for what it reveals. It was not Mr. Blandford's province to point out the true sources of India's wealth. As a geologist and a mineralogist his object was merely to show in what consisted the mineral resources of the country, and if his paper is short there is a practical usefulness about it suited to the purposes of those who will now doubtless come forward to fill up the larger question of India's economic resources. Starting from the point that this country is not rich in mineral wealth, that its coal and iron possess only a limited usefulness, and that most of the districts must derive their advantages from other sources, the question arises, "Must India stand still?" The answer is, with an increasing population India cannot stand still. She has lived for generations by agriculture and by agriculture alone ; her soil is the great source of her wealth, but not the only source. Without water, the soil of this country would partly be used to bury masses of beings who could not find the means of subsistence. If coal and iron are badly placed here and there soil and water are placed everywhere. Coal and iron can only be made sources of wealth by the capital and the industry of individuals. The same may be said of the soil, but not exactly in the same way. The water resources of the country, in fact the wealth of the country, is practically in the hands of Government, and these resources are scarcely drawn upon. The efforts of Government to utilize the great water resources of the country have been feeble in the past. The rivers of India continue to empty themselves into the sea almost as soon as they receive their seasonal supplies. It may be computed that of all the water in all the rivers of India, the country receives one fourth and the ocean three fourths of the entire quantity. Dry river beds are more numerous than flowing rivers. We are quite aware that in considering the water question of India the water must be associated with it, and that great difficulties rise up as soon as the question is touched. This is all very true, but until the tiller of the soil is no longer a pauper until it is discovered that it is only by the employment of the capital of the ryot that the water can be turned to wealth, the water wealth of India must continue to be poured into the sea. The ryot will not use water in agriculture mainly because he cannot afford to do so. And so well do we see this fact exemplified that great as is undoubtedly the profits to agriculture and to trade that would flow from the use of water as a power, almost no where is water employed for this purpose. The capitalists of the country have no faith in the agriculturists ; they find the latter ignorant and poor, and unable to discern the value of water as a means of power, but chiefly because they cannot pay for it. It does not pay the capitalist to employ his means in such a way, and he prefers steam factories of any kind, through he knows the extra cost of fuel as compared with the cost of water. Another reason why water is neglected both as a means of power and of irrigation, is because Government are the landlords of the nullas and rivers, and because up to the present day there are not in existence any established rules by which enterprizing men and capitalists may embark their energies and money in reproductive works having to do with water. They must go to Government and submit their schemes to scrutiny, which is nothing ; but the circumlocution which follows is more than poor human nature can endure. An application to utilize a nulla or a reservoir is quite equal to a chancery suit, and we see the result.

In fits and starts and in bits and patches Government have realized that they possess a water estate. But instead of this proving that the value of water is known it proves the contrary. A department of irrigation has been established, but that department has not proceeded sufficiently far to provide drinking water in India for man and beast. And surely drinking water will fetch a higher price than any other water ? How can it then be expected that irrigation works will be supplied ? A scheme of works of the latter kind requires a generation to complete and a short hour to destroy. The very name of a department of irrigation discloses how little the true value of water to such a country as India is known. Water as a means of power is more reproductive than water as a means of irrigation. And where do we see water used as a power ? And yet of all the sources of India's wealth water is undoubtedly the greatest.

We do not profess to go closely into this great economic question ; it is one requiring much thought and attention. But there must be in India itself men competent to place before the public in a familiar form the proper economic uses of the waters of the country.

If India is remarkable for the paucity of its mineral resources it has not been left destitute of sources of national wealth and prosperity, and the day has come when we want men much in advance of our irrigationists, men to whom the value of water from first to last is more familiar. We want lecturers of Mr. Blandford's stamp who can bring before the public mind the soil and water maps of the country, and who can discourse upon the other national industries to which water can be applied, besides that of c

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

"HAMILTON MAXWELL" appointed a Companion of the Bath! That was the news with which the "extras" of the papers startled me yesterday. We all know that Mr. Hamilton Maxwell went home a short time ago, and if one could only get over the "Colonel" before the name, it might be imagined that the popular merchant had gone away in answer to a private summons from Her Majesty. He has admirable qualities for being a Companion of the Bath (or of anything; I am not sure that his qualities for such an honour are not more bright than the recommendations of some of the gentlemen who have just had greatness thrust upon them. He is a strong cricketer, being one whose conformation puzzles bowlers as to how they are to get at his wickets; he fiddles; he paints; he is not teetotal; and a better singer of "Kate Dalrymple" there is not in Bombay. What more for a good Companionship could be expected from any man? Faith, it is no wonder that on first seeing the telegram a good many decent people here thought it could be no other than *their* Hamilton Maxwell that was the man whom the Queen had delighted to honour.

IT is pleasant to hear of the biter bit—even though the bite be small. The Spider who quitted Bombay rather suddenly last week did not get off by "doing" everybody—no, the Income-tax Collector was not to be gammoned. In his official capacity, as Income-tax Collector, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee was a creditor of the Spider. Suspecting something, he took prompt measures to recover the amount of taxes due by that gentlemap. In the first place, he served a regular notice; this was followed by a polite official letter; but the defaulting gentleman took no notice of the communications. Then, according to the Act, a decree was passed and recorded by the Collector, doubling the original amount of the tax. Still the Spider heeded not. The Collector then executed the decree by distraining the defaulter's "goods and chattels." Mr. Dossabhoy did not like to face the defaulter, who had the reputation of being an athletic and stalwart man, and took the precaution of asking the aid of the Police, whereupon Mr. Souter supplied an equally strong man to protect Mr. Dossabhoy's distraining officers. Early on the morning of his departure accordingly, the Spider's furniture was hauled out of the bungalow. Then he thought of paying; but as he said he happened to have no money by him, he saddled his horse and galloped off to the bungalow of an obliging friend, who paid the amount of the tax and an equal amount of fine, as the Act directed.

Credat Bombaie! You are going to have an opera troupe! How did Tatler hear it? He has it, I assure you, upon the very best authority. You remember Mr. Inzoli who was so well-known in Bombay a short time ago as a pianist and composer; even now I find his "Mahableshwar" galop and "Matheran" polka popular with a number of ladies. Well, he has returned, and partly from musical enthusiasm, partly from a desire to speculate and eke out existence, he has prepared a prospectus of a scheme for an Italian Opera troupe. He proposes to have Malabar Hill concerts and Fort concerts. The subscription for admittance for the season to the Malabar Hill concerts will be Rs. 60; it is to be the same for the concerts which are to be given in the Fort; and for those who wish to have the privilege of attending concerts both in the Fort and on the Hill, season tickets will be issued for Rs. 90. I have an idea that this speculation will pay. It will require good management, however, and I am glad to hear that Mr. Inzoli intends to obtain the assistance of a committee of well-known Bombay gentlemen. The Italian singers will be the better of some assistance from local voices, and the latter will be none the worse of singing together with professionals. We may look forward to having not only operas but oratorios, and as choruses and instruments will be required for both, our amateur musicians may in that direction find an outlet for their gifts as efficient for the purpose as was the defunct Philharmonic. I have mentioned Mr. Inzoli's scheme to a number of people, and they have approved of it enthusiastically. Smith says he will bring his violoncello to the front now; Tootles thinks there is at last a chance for his flute; and Duncan MacPhun hopes a Gaelic Opera may be brought out so that he may appropriately introduce his bagpipes.

I AM glad to see that the question of getting a proper Theatre for Bombay has again been raised. The present Thespian hole in Grant Road has cordially obtained everybody's condemnation. I assure you that the actors have not even decent accommodation to dress in. How the amateurs manage at all, I am at a loss to imagine, and I should say that a part of their preliminary training in Bombay is to learn to push their arms through their coats without knocking off the wig of a neighbour or carrying away on the back of their hand the moist pigment from the cheek of another. The audience are scarcely better accommodated. Look at those seats which are called stalls and charged for at absurdly high prices! They are dirty, greasy, uncomfortable; and—whisper!—the other night my attention was drawn from the play to a crawling abomination, such as may be seen in chinks of the woodwork of a seaside lodging-house at home! My eyes were fascinated by the motions of the monster. The thoroughfare he was evidently going to make on the dress of the lady who was seated before me bound my attention in fetters more powerful than all that Mr. Bennee could forge in the "No Thoroughfare" on the stage; and for a moment I wished myself an Obenreizer so that I might rush at it, clutch it by the throat, and dash it over the Alpine gorge of the front seat in the stalls—down—down—into the pit below! The monster, however, disappeared of his own free will. But one evil succeeds another; a puff of wind arose and in a second or two there was borne through the Theatre an odour that suggested its proximity to the main drain! The discomforts of the Theatre are to be found outside as well as inside. At the gateways the other night boulders were positively strewn on the road, and how gharries escaped from coming to grief is a nine-day's wonder to all who saw them heaving up and down among the stones. Once again, I say, the Theatre of Bombay is detestable, and I pray that a little enterprise on the part of some of our citizens may soon save us from being made uncomfortable instead of happy by our dramatic performances. What we want is a central Theatre—say, on some part of the Maidan—and I am sure that if it were built we would get good actors to come to Bombay as well as have remunerative houses. Agitate! agitate! agitate! ye lovers of the drama! This is the only chance you have of getting a temple built wherein your idol may be worshipped with due appurtenances of becomingness.

Everybody has been knocked more or less out of sorts by the late weather. A writer in the *Bombay Gazette* gave vent the other day in agonising, excited, and somewhat wild language to his feelings upon the weather; and thousands went with him in all he said. At the time it was written I believe there was only one cool person in Bombay. That was "The Rommany Rye." Ha! ha! the weather has taken it out of us this time for pooh-poohing it occasionally. The Tatler's sensations for three days were that he was being slowly suffocated by an invisible, but alas too palpable, wet blanket. He might have committed suicide—but that he was too lazy. If the weather intended that a certain number of men should remove themselves beyond the sphere of pale glimpses of the moon, it overdid itself, for no one had strength of body or mind to rise from the long China chair and cry, "Rope or razor hao!" I noticed in these hot days several unmistakeable symptoms of the influence of the weather. Parish dogs basked in the sun, shot out their tongues between their paws, and moved not from the centre of the roadway for horse, gharry, or man; the crows came beneath the window eaves, and caw-cawed coolly whenever they were not compelled to gasp, previous to having to do which the "caw" died off in a choking gurgle as if the owner had decided that it was better not to live under such melancholy circumstances; the gold-mohurs, with the sun glaring among their flowers, looked more fiery than ever; trotting horses shambled along and no longer pawed the air with rapid step; share-brokers stepped slowly from their shigrams instead of leaping over the door and rushing upstairs like Orestes pursued by a thousand demons; there was no vigour in hand-shaking; no scandal-mongering; faint whispers for ice and water floated on the sea of moisture to the ears of drowsy domestics; dinners were ordered to be taken away out of sight; speculation about the arrival of the mail or the winner of the Derby grew faint; Mr. Bennee advertised a repetition of "No Thoroughfare," but the weary amateurs watched the peepholes in the drop-scene with haggard eyes, and were thankful that no more than twelve salamandrian persons had come to see the performance; men yawned, slept, drank cold drinks, and slept again; the world turned round slowly, and everything and everybody suggested to me that the weather had thrown a spell over the city, which, no longer bobbing alive with hat of busy Parsee, turban of Hindoo, or helmet of enthusiastic English man of business, seemed turned into the home of the Lotos Eater. I was thankful for the storm of Wednesday night; since then the air has been delicious—

> "Coming over me like the sweet South,
> Breathing upon a bank of violets."

We have been told about the weather in many places; but accustomed as I am to nervous shocks I was not prepared to hear from a friend at Matheran that 20 cents. of rain fell on Monday; 1 inch 14 cents. on Tuesday; and 1 inch 80 cents on Wednesday—total, 3 inches 14 cents. The weather there is now delicious, ferns are perking up their green heads quite jauntily by the roadsides; the red powder on the paths has vanished; and lovers now can indulge in their tender passion without being called to a sudden and unpoetical sense of existence by drops of perspiration from the tips of each other's noses.

EVERYBODY agrees that notwithstanding the dreadfully oleaginous speech of Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett, Mr. Robert Knight was never more modest in his life than he was on Monday night. To be sure he alluded to his habits of insubordination; but he balanced that confession afterwards by professing the most sincere admiration for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. As a reward for his modesty, I print the following ode Horatian which has been written by a friend who loves him not wisely but too well:—

A VALEDICTORY EPISTLE TO R. KNIGHT, ESQUIRE.

"Naught to admire,"—indeed's the golden rule
For making wise and bless the human fool!
Thro' this, confess, there are who view the sun;
The stars' the seasons' various courses run;
(E'en endless suff'rings ere they have begun)
With cheek untainted by the falling tear,
Or blanched by, what's oft cause for weeping, fear.
Then, sir, what think you of the gifts of earth?
Those ocean-deeps which give our riches birth?
Those scenic shows whereby B-n-e draws
His nightly audience, favors and applause,
Or contributions to some sacred cause?
Oblige and say how on these we should gaze,—
With what sensations—joy, fear or amaze?
Alike admire them: he who feels a dread,
And he who'd win them each and all instead.
A craven fear disturbance will create
In each one's breast; in each and ev'ry state;
Joy we or grieve, Sir; much desire or fear;
What matters it?—if only there appear
Some sudden turn for better or for worse,
Which must our hearts with palpitation ourse,
Or stupefy, with piercing shock, the brain,
So that good sense it ne'er may have again?
Yes, let our Statesmen, Bishops be tortured fools
If they propound us more than Bible rules!
Go look with transport on the hoarded wealth
Which *sowcars* gain by usury or stealth;
Gaze with enlarging eyes on beauteous *tej*,
On jewelled *chuddors* of a *Maharaj*;—
Swear by the tinsell'd trunk of *Hunnooman*
(Whose equal's not in China or Japan)
That early and industrious, you'll contrive,
By "nobbling" or some other means to drive
All your opponents off the ryot's field,
Which shall the State a large assessment yield,
And you a larger portion of that fame,
Which your Scotch cousin's gone to seek at "hame."
But wherefore all this?—Time which bares all things,
As well o'er them the pall funereal flings;
Tho' in some new department of the State,
Your word be law and men regard as Fate;
The dust of years will surely gather o'er
Your labours as o'er Numa's work before.
Should, thro' your toils, your liver or your veins
Be racked with deadly or by shooting pains;
Would you not fly at once to Meadows' Street?
Get skilful D—the dire complaint to treat?
If then you would be happy (who would not?)
Mind virtue's ways, let Pleasure be forgot;
But if you "dare" your self-opinion own,
And stoutly virtue, like the "Church," disown—
Think that a shadow; this a stock or stone,—
Make it your care to enter at a port
The first; and first to every means resort
To draw the first straight line of bright rupees
A thousand more range parallel with these;
Strain every nerve to add another line;
And only rest when in a square they shine.
For own that Mammon can with Kings compare;
Gold buys fair titles and gold wins the fair;
Beauty and race the sons of Mammon gain,
Venus and sweet Persuasion grace their train.
(Observe this simile—I hope 'twont mar
My verse.) The proud Sultan of Zanzibar,
Like Cappadocia's king, is rich in slaves,
But not in money;—still our wrath he braves—
His folly, mark, will cost him very dear,
If faith we may place in Sir Bartle Frere.—
That home's penurious where its goods are not
In such profusion as to be forgot
And straightway falls to pilfering knaves a lot.
If wealth alone, 'tis argued then, can do
This:—make man happy and preserve him so—
Pay your first vows at morning o'er your till;
Be your last thought at night the same to fill.
Again,—if pride of place; a sounding name;
The shrievalty, or some such post, became
The acme of good fortune you desire,
Then get a deputy or black on hire
To prompt the names, Gopalrao, Sunkershett;
Say who has fallen, who is not, in debt;
Who has great interests in Spinning Co.'s,
Who best the state of shares and money knows;
To a new journal who could lend his aid;
Who knows more than imparts about slave trade;
Then give the hand to some in friendly clasp,
On others seize with warmer double grasp;
Let one be "Kaka," one "Bas" "Dada" known,
Just as befits their ages and your own.
If meat and drink the *summum bonum* be
Of what on earth we call felicity;
Up! Up! and early brush the morning dew
To gain that appetite which blesses few!
The wild boar spear; let whizzing rifle-ball
Secure the gay, the bounding sambur's fall;
Or bravely track the tiger to his lair,
Slay, skin him; squeeze his valued grease out there;
Else hire a yacht, set sail unto the Prongs,
And drag into your nets its fishy throngs.
But if forbidden pleasures tempt your mind,
Eat heartily; then some Purdasee find
To lead you to Bombaia's gay resorts,
Where German, Senoy or Bohemian sports.
Should after all, the lover's lot be best
Raise fairy bowers, get moonstruck, and be blest.
Good-bye! if better maxims are your own
Prithee, in your next sermon make them known.

ONE of my mysterious correspondents met me the other day and placed the following paper in my hand:—

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.
THEATRE ROYAL, HUMMUM STREET.

One evening last week the Great Eastern Amateur troupe gave an evening entertainment on the private boards of their "little Drury" to a very select and appreciative audience. Smoking having been strictly prohibited there were no short pipes in the dress circle.

Mr. Peile's burlesque in two acts entitled "Turn him out by force if you dare, or Jeffrey facing the Cat" was the piece selected.

The principal characters, the aggravated glass blower or gas blower, and the imperturbable Toby, were sustained with a histrionic ability worthy of professional actors, the former by M. Von Hoicks and the latter by Charley Cockle Pil', Esq. An attempt to move Toby and turn him out was followed by a determination on his part not to budge an inch for anybody, and while the imperturbability of Toby increased, the irritability of the glass-blower and his abettors increased in greater proportion. The scene at this stage was worthy of the performers. The imperturbability of Toby's temper is not to be moved and his body is not to be ejected, and with philosophic candour he explains to the glass-blowers the difficulty that they would experience in trying a forcible ejectment on his body, and the explanation produces an effect so ludicrous, especially on the head of the self appointed police, as to make the room ring with applause. The whiskers of the head of the police moved with appropriate severity, but the expression of savage helplessness was complete. The chief glass-blower loudly and repeatedly protested that he had ruled something about Toby, but Toby took no notice, and looked very much like one determined to stand his ground. The scene ends with the spontaneous departure of Toby on his own responsibility amidst the cheers of the much-relieved glass-blowers.

Part II. "The progress of education, or the lingual bobbery." In this part the whole troupe appear on the stage together in two parties, the polished and the rough. One is under the Councillor and Chief Justice Jeremiah, who begins the bobbery in an eloquent judicial harangue, followed by his shadow Monsieur Von Hoicks, who repeats the words of his principal with wonderful exactness. Those who have had the opportunity of hearing Parson and Clerk, both adorned with nasal trumpets of the same mould, will find no trouble in understanding the description. The roughs were less loud but more emphatic in their bobbery than the polishers, and the telling elocution of Father-boy and Billy Morepowerto-you completely extinguished the polishers, who are finally polished off by a rejection of their claims on reference to the umpire. Education in India was splendidly hit off by Mr. Shambeer and Mr. Gong Adder; the former recommended an "explosion" and the latter a "bombardment" of the system.

For an amateur troupe the entertainment was exceedingly good. Monsieur Von Hoicks, Baunajee Munchradish, and the Chief Justice, being the only professionals, required very little prompting, especially the two latter. The last entertainment of this kind was given six months ago, but we trust that Mr. Billy Morepowertoyou will not allow so long an interval to occur again before persuading the company to appear before a willing and discerning audience.

MATHERAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Matheran on Wednesday evening:—

We have just had a terrific thunder storm, and the rain has been pouring down in torrents. The day has been the most enjoyable we have had this season, I think. Yesterday's thunder and rain cleared the atmosphere to a great extent, and this morning, though the temperature was still high, there was an absence of the sultriness we have been so long accustomed to, and the roads were in prime condition for a walk or a canter, having been thoroughly soaked. The rain had also of course washed off the nasty red dust which disfigured the shrubs by the roadsides, and this morning tree and shrub looked charmingly fresh and green. It was astonishing to notice how even one good shower had revived the dried up ferns which abound on the side of every path; they new are nearly as beautiful as in October. In the forenoon a strong breeze sprang up from the south-west which you may imagine was most invigorating after the nasty dry winds that have hitherto prevailed. About five o'clock the breeze brought with it heavy rain clouds, but these all passed over the hill without discharging their contents till about half past six, when the wind veered round to the opposite direction. The heavy clouds, rent by almost incessant lightning, then rolled upon the hill and for a couple of hours rain fell as heavily as on the most severe monsoon days in Bombay. The storm passed over the hill from north-east to south-west. The thunder was not particularly loud, but it lasted for nearly three hours, and the lightning flashed during that time almost without intermission. The storm has forced insects by the hundred into my bungalow, and even a poor frightened bulbul took protection with us. Now that the storm is over, the trees are filled with fire-flies, and the air is deliciously cool.

Even now, 10 P.M. we hear an occasional growl of thunder, and rain is again falling.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MAHABLESHWUR, 27TH MAY.

THE season here is fast closing; and everything marks the fact that the Hill of the "Great God" will very soon be deserted. On the 17th or 18th inst. we had the first warning of the monsoon by the precipitation of hail-stones about double the size of acidulated drops heralded by the loud roll of heaven's artillery. Since then we have had several showers of rain; but the odd thing is that although the various hill-tops are constantly covered with vapour, the heat during the past ten days has been excessively oppressive. The appearance of the clouds is worthy of observation; and I have seldom seen in any part of the world anything so grand or beautiful as these moving massive columns of saturated air; the optical delusions which they cause are remarkable. It is frequently said in a kind of snubbing way that a man's "thoughts are in the clouds;" but I cannot but think that we often lose seeing many a beautiful picture by neglecting to study the many forms of clouds which travel through the heavens. The other evening I watched for a long time a grand cloud through which the lightning constantly burst. The illumination was dazzlingly beautiful, and there is no grander sight in the world than to behold the clouds and adjacent mountains from Bombay Point, at this season of the year. As I gazed on the lovely phenomenon there was disclosed at every flash a new and brilliant cartoon. Shadowed out by the reflecting power of the luminous electricity I almost fancied I gazed upon some fairy-land, where mountain, dale, sea and lakes, passed before my eye in rapid succession; at one time appearing as if silvered with the most delicate, hoared coatings, and then in a few seconds afterwards, lit up and made refulgent by the vivid red flash of the quickly-passing electric light; as the night advanced and the lightning assumed the sheet form, the pitch dark sky, mantled with inky fogs, suddenly reddened, and then the masses of clouds stood out like giant blocks of alabaster, the etiolation being succeeded by Ethiopic blackness. Such is Mahableshwur; such its skies before the burst of the monsoon—well worth a visit indeed before the great rain-fall. It can in no way be compared with its miniature rival Matheran, for all the scenery is on the huge and massive scale, and nature here displays her strength in all the fulness of exaggerated grandeur and power. Those who are fond of dissolving views should stand on the edge of the cliffs of Mahableshwur on a dark and tempestuous night when the swift lightning scowers over Saddle Back, and Pertabghur, and sheds a flood of garish luminosity over the dark and winding paths of the Rortundy Ghaut. I suppose you will want some of the gossip of the place; and so I must break through my general rule and oblige you.

The event of the season was the Governor's Ball at Bella Vista last night, which was kept up until a late hour with much spirit; at half past eight o'clock a heavy shower came on, the smartest rain which as yet has fallen, and many ladies at first thought that their chance of a dance was gone; however, the storm passed over, and by 10 o'clock the air was cool and all the company had arrived.

Upon the 23rd inst. there was a theatrical performance at Frere Hall, and the room was well filled. His Excellency the Governor and staff, with all the other heavy weights, were present. The play was "Boots at the Swan," and the after piece "The Rough Diamond." The get up of the stage was exceedingly good, and the scenery really first rate. Indeed, there was an artistic air about the whole of this portion of the arrangements which reflects great credit upon the gentlemen who so kindly undertook the construction of the "boards." No doubt your readers would prefer to hear the actors praised instead of the play-house. I am afraid I cannot honestly go into raptures upon the subject of the progress of histrionic art at Mahableshwur, although it would be unkind not to say that all did their best, and with a hearty, good will. I am afraid, however, that the drama is not the kind of thing suited to the tastes or abilities of the Mahableshwur gentlemen. They really appeared to walk about in a very shy and uncomfortable kind of manner, and their personation of characters was sometimes very nearly a dumb-show kind of acting. How the lady actresses ever played to them I am at a loss to conceive. The want of spirit; the utter absence of the art and power of imitation, showed that the rendering of parts and character and the delineation of the figures and surroundings of real life was not a science which the male amateurs of Malcolm Peit had mastered. In one scene kissing was reduced by accident to a kind of pantomimic extravaganza, but to be just the laughter which was produced had as enlivening an effect as genuine applause, and so the real object of assembling a crowd of persons for the purpose of amusing them was thus gained. It was a great relief, however, to find that two ladies well sustained their parts. Mrs. Langley and Mrs. Cook were the redeeming angels of the occasion, and when watching their illustrations, and listening to their "take and hit offs," we quite forgot other imperfections. Mr. Langley particularly attracted the attention of the audience. Moving with the grace of a well-bred lady, and articulating her sentences in clear and euphonious tones, there appeared to issue a music from her tongue which enchanted all. She acted naturally, and entered and left the room with that peculiar noiseless gait which it is pleasing to see in a drawing room. Mrs. Cook had a less exalted part allotted to her; she had in both plays very kindly consented to appear in characters of an humbler kind. In one piece she acted as a servant, and in the other did the part of a lady who had married above her station. In both, however, she was eminently successful. Her pretty chatter as the young uneducated wife sent to school after matrimony was well copied. Her vexation at not being allowed to be natural and real, was life like, and her devotion to her higher born husband was wifely. She allowed herself to abuse him and all the "oligies" which he paid masters to teach her, but when she heard an outsider run him down, although the speaker was her own kinsman, all the duty and loyalty of the married woman came to the surface, and she well pommelled her rustic relation for the remarks he made upon her fashionable spouse. Her delivery of servant girl's talk was excellent and the loquacity of the English Hotel Chamber Maid was well represented. Mrs. Cook has the making of a good actress; any notice would hardly be complete without a mention of a song that was sung by Mr. Bell of the 33rd regiment, and another officer whose name I did not catch. These gentlemen were dressed as Musketeers of a bye gone age, and the power and richness of their voices won well merited applause. The room was badly lit, and the arrangements for conducting ticket holders to their seats might have been more perfect.

Prices have run up in the bazaar consequent upon the coming exodus, and necessaries of life are dearer than last month. The one general complaint is the absurd rate of Tonga hire. Mahableshwur can never be within the reach of persons of moderate income unless there is a revision of prices and rates. The bazaar dealers have taken to do as they like, and no redress is to be obtained. The station must be put under the Government and guidance of an officer of temper and ability, and then it might be made a blessing to Europeans and a healthy and cheap place of public resort. A good Hotel would pay, and I hope to be the means of inducing some spirited Parsees in Bombay to open next year a really comfortable and commodious house. The present Hotel is not at all a bad one, but is small and cannot take in the number of visitors who arrive and are constantly house-less. The Band generally plays at the croquet ground; this is a mistake as persons who do not subscribe are thus deprived of the pleasure of listening to the music.

A wandering tiger keeps the sporting sons of guns in excitement. This brute of the forest recently killed a woman and a cow; and several gentlemen went out day after day in search of the man-eater, but the density of the jungle has protected his royal stripes. One day he is heard of near the cavalry camp, and the next he is seen amongst the ravines of Saddle Back, or in the vicinity of Par. Bullocks have been tied up and goats put in the most likely places to attract him to the spots where sportsmen wait longingly for his death, but all has proved of no avail, and the natives of the mountain, and valley, and villages are in a state of panic while this monster is at large. It is very difficult to obtain any information about the new road to Mhar-Various reports are in circulation as to cost up to present time, and likewise as to the probability that its construction to completion will never prove an accomplished fact. I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but thirteen lacs of rupees are said to have been swallowed up already. I really think that Sir Seymore Fitzgerald ought to be examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, upon the subject of this great expenditure. It would, too, be a noble act if he would apply for the appointment of overseer of the works, and thus show that he really was in earnest about this Ghaut road. Capt. Luck of the 15th Hussars has been engaged in imparting useful knowledge to the Head Quarter Staff of the army, in the matter of army signalling. The hills about Mahableshwur and Panchgunny are admirably adapted for the useful study of war telegraph. On dit the students often send chaff messages, and not a little fun goes on when a new hand is asked if "his mother is aware of his absence," or if he is told to go where his "love lies dreaming."

A gallant, popular and well known officer of high rank now staying here will shortly lead to the altar the prettiest and the youngest Bombay lady visitor at these hills; what the young men of Bombay can have been about in allowing the prize of Western India to thus pass away for ever from their grasp, is hard to understand. Highly accomplished and a light-hearted daughter of Erin; with the blue blood of an ancient race flowing in her veins; the gallant soldier is regarded as a child of special fortune, in having won so fair and eligible a bride.

28th May:—Last night we had a down-pour of rain, followed by a heavy falling mist. The weather looks very monsoonish, and many persons are about to depart. Several families go to Punchgunny for ten days or so, as the rain-fall there is less, and not as early as at Mahableshwar. However, it will possibly be the 15th of June before the last European departure, and then save a few Puttawallah Mallees and bazar Bunians, this charming hill will be drenched and lonely spot with only a little human life left at it to show that it has not been handed over to the beasts of the jungle. I forgot to mention that the great croquet tournament of the season ended in favour of Mrs. Gambiers who won the prize, a very valuable and handsome bracelet. I had intended to have given you an account of my visit to the Hill-Fort of Pertabghur, the top of which is some 9 or 10 miles from this; but as the parsons say "time warns me to conclude." It is an interesting old fortress and was once the strong hold of the Maharatta Kings. Some day, however, I may find a moment to jot down the tales of the past which true or false, the 40 or 50 dirty looking ruffians who live in idleness upon its summit tell the ignorant and enquiring visitor, wild and curiously situated and strongly fortified by nature and by the hand of art, a handful of soldiers would hold it against enormous odds. All here should pay Pertabghur a visit. Hill chairs and coolies are procurable at pay by giving a day's notice.

MHOW, 28TH MAY.

THERE is to be a grant assault of Arms, to come off in a few days, given by all the Regiments in the Garrison. I shall probably be able to send you the programme shortly.

A friend has shown me a letter he has lately received from Meerut, and, from among other scraps of news, I extract the following:—

"I believe the greatest sensation foot race as ever was run in India came off here the other day—Tommy Closs running against a man of the 85th who called himself the Champion of India, or the Punjab or some such staff. They started by the pistol and Closs lost the start by 1½ yards; Officers, N.C. officers and men went the whole hog in bets, and I should think there could not have been less than Rs. 200,000, on the issue—and even on the 'field' we offered 25 to 10 for 'our boy,' but the versus side wouldn't bite. I won Rs. 25 on it."

My friend tells me that he has written to his informant enquiring if he did not make a mistake in a figure or two—but has as yet had no reply.

The Queen's birthday was hailed with the usual big parade, and after holiday a couple of dancing parties came off in the evening.

Since my last, the weather has been remarkably hot from about 9 till sunset, so much so indeed that myself and many older stagers in Mhow say we have not known so intensely hot a season here before! and that ancient individual, the oldest inhabitant, endorses our opinion. Should this continue much longer I shall discharge my cook as an unnecessary servant. Yesterday it was terribly hot and at about 4-30 P.M. a wind storm came on, blowing up much dust, and at 5 we were treated to a slight shower. The weather continued changing in the evening—now it would be close and warm, presently cool and breezy.

GREAT FIRE AT DOCKHEAD.—On April 23 a fire broke out at Messrs. Peek Frean and Co.'s biscuit manufactory at Dockhead, Bermondsey. The fire, which commenced about 2 A.M., spread so rapid y that the efforts of the firemen had to be chiefly directed to preventing the flames from extending to the adjoining premises. The neighbouring premises, right and left, and on the opposite side of St. Saviour's Dock, have suffered extensive damage both from fire and water, whilst the only portion of Messrs. Peek, Frean and Co.'s establishment saved from destruction is a small detached block and the counting-house and general offices of the firm. There is no clue to the origin of the fire. During the progress of the conflagration five barges in the dock caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. Messrs Peek, Frean & Co. desire to inform their friends that the usual course of business will not be interfered with. No delay will take place in executing orders, as all work will be done at their spacious premises at Drummond Road, to which their Dockhead work people have been transferred. During the progress of the fire His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, visited the scene, and watched with great interest the operations of the firemen.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the above homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in Tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cacao Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE NATURALIST QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fly is a *very* common one at this season—known at home as a small "dragon-fly" in France as a "domoselle," one of the Neurophera.

I know no such name as Ellar in Gujarati, and from some notes on snakes that will appear in the forthcoming part of the "Indian Antiquary it will be seen that natives are rarely to be trusted in giving correct names to the rarer snakes, plants, &c. —Yours, &c.

Bombay 30th May 1873. J. BURGESS.

THE PARCEL POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent, "A Caught Bird's" letter dated 27th instant, I beg to state that as intimated in the notification regarding the overland parcel post published at page 55 of the last Indian Postal Guide the Overland Parcel Post is in operation only between India and the United Kingdom and vice versa. It is not in operation between India or Aden and any other parte of the world or vice versa.—I have &c. J. MCFARLAN,

Officiating Post Master General.

29th May 1873.

"SINDEE AND SHAMEEL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Statesman's* "Sindee," unable to find in his flight from the victorious *Gazette* an opportunity of hitting the leader of the 17th, bethinks himself of Shameel and "bang bang" go his pop guns at poor me before he finally succumbs.

Murdered am I? No, not a bit. Hurt? Nor that either; only shocked at "Sindee's" ignorance or carelessness, which makes him ascribe to me motives and principles which my few articles on the Ryot and his state certainly do not announce, and which I can assure him, I never harboured.

The gist of "Sindee's" accusation against me is that I denounce the recent survey *in toto*, and that I blame the Government assessments as the real and chief cause of the Ryot's poverty.

Now I always considered the increase in the assessments as a very minor grievance indeed compared with those very potent sources of mischief—to wit, the Sowcar, the Kunbi's want of practical training as a farmer, and his improvidence or nonchalance. But still I hold it to be an impossibility to cure those very serious maladies by means of "Knight's patent pills"—*i. e.*, enhanced assessments.

But the inconsistency of "Sindee" is so gross that I think it is scarce worth while to waste pen and paper on him. In his former article he described Kunbies as veritable Sir John Fallstaffs, and their better halves as bedecked with jewels, &c., which would make Emmanuel's mouth water—now he admits that even his own favoured Guzeratee farmers have become impoverished and are mere vassels of the money-lenders.

"Sindee" in his desire to hit somebody, evidently confuses my writings with those of some other would-be philanthropists (!) as he calls them, and no doubt the gauntlet will be taken up by the proper champion. The "Sindee" seems very little inclined to another stand up fight, when he pats you so condescendingly on the back in his last sentence. Nice soft soap that, but does it wash?

SHAMEEL.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 6.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE Committee met again to-day and after an hour and a half's deliberation in private proceeded with the examination of Mr. Kellner and Colonel Alan Johnston. Mr. Ayrton presided.

General Balfour resumed the cross-examination on the first head of military expenditure, viz., the grant for army and garrison staff.

Mr. Kellner put in statements called for at last examination and gave the following summary of them in answer to the Chairman. He said that the strength of the army in 1856-57, was European Cavalry 22,455 (Queen's troops); Company's European troops of all arms 15,512; Artillery 4,619; Native Cavalry 8,133; Native Infantry 231,139; or including irregulars 335,215.

The Chairman—Can you give us the list of officers?

Mr. Kellner—In the Queen's service the total including medical officers was 5,362.

The Chairman—Does that include the whole of the irregular force?

Mr. Kellner—Yes.

General Balfour—Does it include the whole of the officers of the staff?

Mr. Kellner—No.

The Chairman—Now give us the expenditure for 1856-57 in England?

Mr. Kellner—It amounted in England to £1,765,415 with certain modifications; and in India to £11,462,464, making a total of £13,227,879.

The Chairman—That expenditure covers a variety of civil charges besides.

Mr. Kellner—Yes. There is some difficulty in regard to the expenditure for 1856-57. My idea is that these figures do not represent the complete expenditure for the year. A large portion of the military expenditure has dropped out of the accounts.

The Chairman—You mean that some of the expenditure has been charged to different services?

Mr. Kellner—Yes.

General Balfour (to Col. Johnston)—You stated the army very far below the numbers given by the Governor-General in 1861 as the strength of the army at April 1857. The Governor-General gives a grand total of European and Native of 310,592, which is far in excess of what you stated.

Col. Johnston—I took my figures from the return furnished to the Commissioners in 1869.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Kellner stated that by the one return the total of European officers and men for 1856-7 was 44,522, but as in the figures just referred to by General Balfour it was 42,179. The grand total of European and Natives by the return General Balfour had just referred to was 310,592, and by the other return 277,000.

General Balfour—The return I have referred to was prepared, to my knowledge, for the purpose of comparing the strength of the army in April 1857 with the strength of the reorganised army in 1861. Now state to the committee what you see there in the order of Government as the strength of the reorganised army in 1861.

Col. Johnston—This is the strength of the army as proposed, and it is stated at 209,946, or taking the grand total already stated, 310,592.

Mr. Birley—And is that the actual as well as the proposed strength?

Col. Johnston—I am not aware. The Europeans are stated at 73,577.

The Chairman—Now state the strength of the army for 1861-62.

Mr. Kellner—On 1st May 1862 there were exclusive of officers a total number of European effectives of 70,370; and native troops 143,152.

General Balfour—Turn to the army estimates for the year 1862, showing the strength of the army in that year.

Mr. Kellner—The total is stated at 75,877 Europeans, being a difference as compared with my figures of 2,000 men.

General Balfour—Are you prepared now to give the committee a compafision of the strength from 1862 to 1872?

Mr. Kellner—Yes: it will be more convenient for the Committee if I take a fixed date in each year, say the 1st of May, and compare the various years from 1862 to 1872 as on that date. Taking that date, the following is the strength:—

On 1st May 1862	70,370	Europeans.	143,152 Natives.
" 1863	68,429	"	127,952 "
" 1864	67,446	"	128,356 "
" 1865	62,865	"	124,278 "
" 1866	59,453	"	124,789 "
" 1867	57,910	"	115,875 "
" 1868	56,855	"	116,706 "
" 1869	58,606	"	115,371 "
" 1870	56,678	"	116,188 "
" 1871	57,995	"	115,048 "
On 1st April 1872	60,987	"	115,355 "

General Balfour—In the financial expenditure General Norman gave the strength in 1871 as follows:—6,545 British officers; 60,425 non-commissioned officers, and men; 122,152 native soldiers. In 1872 he stated the strength to be 6,436 British officers; 60,453 European soldiers; and 129,981 native soldiers. Can you give us the corresponding strength for 1862-3?

Mr. Kellner—Yes.

Mr. Fawcett—What strength is this?

General Balfour—The establishment strength.

Mr. Fawcett—What is meant by establishment is the actual number of men India has to pay for? I understand the difference between effective strength and establishment strength is this; the effective strength is the number of soldiers India ought to pay for, whereas the establishment strength is the number of soldiers plus those who are in England?

Mr. Kellner—No; the difference would be this. A regiment has 800 privates, but from casualties the actual number of effective soldiers is 700. That would make the difference between the establishment and the effective strength and India would pay only for the number actually present in India.

Mr. Fawcett—When you say this the effective strength, you mean the soldiers who are act

one-eighth; the number of privates by one-third.

Mr. Fawcett—Therefore I am correct in saying that the regiments are more officered now than in 1856-7.

Mr. Kellner quite so; we had in 1856, 41 officers to 704 men.

Mr. Fawcett—That is nearly one officer to 17 men.

Mr. Kellner—And we have now 32 officers to 416 men.

The Chairman—Now to enable us to complete the comparison give us a view of a regiment in 1872.

Mr. Kellner—I have stated that the number of non-commissioned officers and privates in 1869 was 460, costing £10,492. In 1872 the number is 455 costing £10,224; and the saving effected in the organisation between 1860 and 1872 is £25,000.

The Chairman—And the charge per man in 1872?

Mr. Kellner—I have stated that in 1869 it was £83 odds; in 1872 it is £74 odds.

COMPARISON OF AN INFANTRY REGIMENT AT DIFFERENT DATES.

The Chairman—State how many officers there were in 1856-57 in an infantry regiment.

Mr. Kellner—There were 43 officers costing £18,578 per annum; and in 1869 the number was 40, costing £16,712; and in 1872 the number was 33, costing £14,434. In 1856 the number of men was 1,066 including non-commissioned officers, and the cost was £15,935; in 1869 the number was 869, and the cost £15,751; and in 1872 the number was 855, and the cost £16,160. The total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men in 1856 was 1,109 and the total cost £35,513; in 1869 the total number was 889 and the total cost £32,463; and in 1872 the total number was 918 and the total cost £30,594.

The Chairman—There are contingent charges on the regiment.

Mr. Kellner—These raise the total expenditure in 1856 to £41,676; in 1869 to £39,471; and in 1872 to £34,521.

The Chairman—What does that give per man for the three periods?

Mr. Kellner—In 1856 it was £38½; in 1869 it was £46; and in 1872 it was £37½, so that it has fallen very considerably and that is entirely by organisation

At this point the committee adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

After an hour and a half spent in private consultation by the Committee

Mr. Kellner and Colonel Johnston were examined.

The evidence in grant III. of the military expenditure not having been completed when the Committee rose on the previous day, the same subject was resumed. It related to the regimental pay and allowances of the army.

Mr. Kellner compared the strength of a native Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry in 1856-7 and under the present organisation.

In 1856-7.

The established strength of a native cavalry regiment in Bombay consisted in 1856-7 of twenty-three European officers, twelve native officers, and 504 men; in Madras, the same number of officers and 300 men; and in Bengal the same number of European officers, thirteen native officers and 580 men.

The established strength of a native infantry regiment in Bombay was twenty-six European officers, twenty native officers and 1,040 other ranks; in Madras the same number of European and native officers and 910 other ranks; and in Bengal twenty-six European officers, twenty native officers and 1,140 other ranks.

In 1872-73.

The present strength of a regiment of native cavalry consists of 7 officers and 444 men in Bengal; and of a regiment of native infantry, 7 European officers, 15 native officers and 796 other ranks.

The present strength of a cavalry regiment in Madras is 7 European officers, 12 native officers and 384 other ranks; and of an infantry regiment, 7 officers, 16 native officers and 753 other ranks.

The present strength of a regiment of native cavalry in Bombay is 7 European officers, 19 native officers and 474 other ranks; and of a native regiment of infantry 7 officers, 16 native officers, and 720 men.

The Chairman—You have shown in the new organisation a great diminution in the number of officers compared with the number in 1856-7. Can you state whether the number of the officers by the present organisation represents effective officers serving with the regiment? A.—Yes. The average number of the officers in the three presidencies who are always absent is about 11.

The Chairman then asked for a clear statement of the causes of the increase or diminution in the grant No. III. for Regimental pay and allowances, in each year since 1861-2.

The witnesses then proceeded to an elaborate detail of the changes in the strength of the army, the various alternations in the organisation, the transfer of accounts, the increase of pay and whatever movements or causes effected the expenditure under this head of charge in 1861-62, and in subsequent years. The expenditure fluctuated as follows:—

1861-62		£7,354,740
1862-63		6,383,336
1863-64		6,681,783
1864-65		6,681,783
1865-66		6,898,054
1866-67	(11 months)	5,394,905
1867-68		6,677,604
1868-69		5,714,873
1869-70		6,652,472
1870-71		6,827,345

As to 1862-63, Mr. Kellner stated that the organisation was then carried into effect and the military pay and officers employed on the staff and the administrative and executive departments was withdrawn from this grant and charged to the departments as explained in connection with grant No. I. Cavalry regiments were then reduced from 8 to 7 troops and the Hydrabad contingent was also reduced, as were three native cavalry regiments in Bengal. On the other hand the royal artillery was reorganised on a uniform scale for the three presidencies and twelve additional batteries were formed. The Bengal rate of contract allowances was also introduced into the other presidencies; it was a higher rate than that prevailing in other regiments, and that therefore contributed to swell the expenditure for that year. A good deal of the £300,000 of increase in 1863-4 was caused by the transfer of pay and allowance of regimental and medical officers from the medical service to this grant. In 1868-9 the increase of £37,000 was caused by the fact that during the absence of various regiments in Abyssinia it had become necessary to increase the strength of the army in India, and the same year the returns of the troops from Abyssinia gave rise to a large number of supernumeraries, while the regiments were in Abyssinia the charges were debited to the British Government and the excess of this year was caused partly by the pay of these supernumeraries. The decrease of £52,000 in 1869-70 was caused by the absorption of the supernumeraries, recruiting having been suspended. The effect of the new furloughs was also felt this year, but that was a transfer of expenditure as between England and India, and it gave rise to a direct saving to the Indian revenues, the officers being paid at a less rate of pay in England.

As to the pay of the officers and men in 1862 and 1872 respectively,

Mr. Kellner produced a statement showing the number and cost of the officers at four dates beginning with 1856-57. In 1856-7 there was 4,513 officers costing £2,747,260; in 1862-3 there were 4,166 officers costing £1,866 012; in 1869-70 there were 3,312 officers costing £2,079,305; and in 1872 the number was 3,216 officers costing £2,050,399. The average cost of such officer in 1862 was £447 per annum; and in 1872 it was £637 per annum.

The Chairman—Have you any account of the number of officers employed on 1st January 1872?

Mr. Kellner—Yes; the number unemployed in the three presidencies on that date is 304 and the cost was £232,977.

After some further examination the Committee rose.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Geelong, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with English Mail, general cargo and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. W. Thacker, and Mr. J. S. Aswald.
For Brindisi.—Mr. L. Crosier.
For Venice—Major H. gg, and Mr. and Mrs. Kell.

THE CHESS MATCH BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY CHESS CLUBS.

BOMBAY. White.	versus	CALCUTTA. Black.
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. B to Q's B's 4th.		2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
3. P to Q's 4th.		3. P takes P.
4. P to K's 5th.		4. P to Q's 4th.
5. Q takes K's P.		5. P takes B.
6. Q takes Queen.		6. K takes Q.
7. P takes Kt.		7. P takes P.
8. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		8. B to K's B's 4th.
9. Kt to Q's 4th.		9. B to K's K's 3rd.
10. Castles.		10. P to Q's B's 4th.
11. Kt. to Q's Kt's 5th.		11. B takes P.
12. B to K's B's 4th.		12. Kt to Q's 2nd.
13. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		13. B to Q's 6th.
14. K's R to K's Sqr.		14. Kt to K's 4th.
15. Q's R to Q's Sqr.		15. K to Q's B's Sqr.
16. R takes Kt.		16. P takes B.
17. R takes P.		17. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.
18. P to Q's Kt's 3rd.		

CALCUTTA. White.	versus	BOMBAY. Black.
1. P to K's 4th.		1. P to K's 4th.
2. Kt to K's B's 3rd.		2. Kt to Q's b's 3rd.
3. B to Q's B's 4 h.		3. B to Q's B's 4th.
4. Kt to Q's B's 3rd.		4. P to Q's 3rd.
5. P to Q's 3rd.		5. Kt to K's B's 3rd.
6. B to K's 2nd.,		6. B to K's 2nd.,
7. P takes B.		7. Kt to K's Kt's 5th.
8. Q to K's 2nd.		8. P to Q's K's 3rd.
9. Castles. (King's e'de.)		9. Castles.
10. P to K's R's 3rd.		10. P to K's R's 4th.
11. P takes Kt.		11. P takes P.
12. Kt to K's R's 2nd.		12. Q to K's R's 5th.
13. Q to K's 2nd.		13. Q to K's B's 4th.
14. Q to K's Kt's 3rd.		14. Kt to K's 2nd.
15. Kt to K's B's 2nd.		15. Kt to K's Kt's 3rd.
16. Kt to K's 4th Sqr.		16. Kt to K's 4th Sqr.
17. Kt to Q's 5th.		17. P to K's B's 3rd.

"Calcutta to move."

BOMBAY.

Mr. Robert Knight.—This gentleman left Bombay yesterday to take charge of his new appointment at Calcutta.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.—It is stated that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee intends to proceed to England after the termination of the Monsoon.

Resident of the Purdhan Court.—Colonel Law, President of the Purdhan Court, who arrived here by the last mail, leaves for Kattywar to-morrow.

The Mamlutdar of Neriad.—It is stated that several complaints have been preferred to the Magistrate by the people of Neriad against the Mamlutdar of that place.

The Indian Travellers' Guide for the month of June, containing the latest alterations on the Time Tables of the several railways, will be published this afternoon.

Attempt to commit Murder at Broach.—On Monday a Hindoo woman, residing at Broach, attempted to murder her husband by putting some dhatoora in his food. The woman is in custody of the police.

Weather at Broach.—A correspondent states that it was intensely hot at Broach last week. Fever and small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in some of the talookas of the Collectorate.

Serious Assault.—A Musulman named Ali Abdoola was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment for committing an aggravated assault against the person of Ram Buros Davideen.

Theft by a Seaman.—John Wills a seaman, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a purse containing Rs. 25, the property of Charles Carter. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—A Goanese named Daniel Meean was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court with assaulting a man Rowjee Rajaram, and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay a fine of seven rupees, out of which three rupees to go to the complainant.

European Vagrants.—John Stuart and William Eyles, Europeans, were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

Burglary.—Mrs. Grey, residing in the Faulkland Road reported to the executive police that on Thursday night some person entered her house and walked off with a small leather portmanteau, one patch work quilt, a pair of Cashmere trousers, &c. The articles were close to one of the side windows and might have been taken without the thief entering the house.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

March	Retreat of Spain	
Polka	La Belle Colette	Gurtner.
Cavatina	La Assedio d Leide	Patrello.
Valse	Silvia	Godfrey.
Selection	Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Galop	Damen	Parlon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—We have to draw the attention of native play-goers to an advertisement of this Club, from which it will be seen that the clever actor who personated the characters of Aboo Hasan and Murzban in the pieces performed by the Club, Mr. Framjee Dadabhoy Apoo, takes his benefit at the Grant Road Theatre this evening, when it is trusted there will be an encouraging house to reward this amateur.

A Clever Sell.—A letter of striking ability appeared in the *Times of India* early in the month, signed "Adam Bede." It narrated with graphic power the process by which dissenters are thrown off from the Established Church, even though they may have no quarrel with her doctrines. The letter was replied to by "Mosheim" and a number of others, and a very lively and erudite controversy raged for some days. This was all natural enough, but what was a little singular was that no one of the learned persons who wrote in the controversy took the trouble to point out that Adam Bede's clever letter was word for word copied out of one of Macaulay's best-known essays. We would give odds that "Adam Bede" is a Parsee.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

The Storm at Khandalla.—A terrific storm passed over Khandalla on Wednesday evening. The day had been very sultry, and towards evening the clouds began to gather in the East and North—threatening, dark, and lowering. The storm came on about 7 30; the clouds in the east seemed to join those in the north and to discharge such a united volley of heavens' artillery as is rarely heard even in this country of terrible storms. The scene was grand in the extreme. Each flash lighted up the deep ravine to the right of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, and one of the most vivid flashes seemed to strike the flagstaff which stands near the house. There were three terrible flashes that seemed to blaze into every nook and corner of the range of Ghauts, followed instantaneously by crashing thunder which made the ears tingle, and shook the houses to their foundations. One of these volleys of thunder the last, was more fearful than any we have ever heard or wish to hear again. This one occurred when the storm seemed to pass away and no thunder had been heard for some time, and it was therefore the more striking. It was impossible for the stoutest heart to escape the start caused by the suddenness and loudness of the peal. A good deal of rain fell and the air was quite cool when the storm passed passed away about eleven o'clock at night. During the time it lasted it had gone round the entire horizon—from east to north, from north to west, and from west to south, where it terminated in most brilliant lightening behind the great Corunda hill. The storm must have visited Matheran, but whether with the same violence as Khandalla we cannot tell.—*Deccan Hearld.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

H. M. S. Kwangtung, 523 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden.

The barque David Anderson, 255 tons, Captain F. Mance. will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo.

The ship Macedon, 1,237 tons, Captain R. Jones, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,360 bales cotton, 500 cwt. galls, 257 cwt. coir yarn, 300 cwt. nux vomica, and 200 cwt. horns.

The ship Richard Wright, 1,353 tons, Captain W. Cruickshank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (February 1st) with a cargo of 1,353 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Lawrence and Co.

The ship Stornoway, 1,499 tons, Captain A. Short, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,931 tons coal and 272½ tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Mr Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The brig Estella de Daman, 132 tons, Nacoda, which sailed on the 20th May for Zanzibar put back from sea yesterday. The Nacoda reports that during her voyage she experienced strong wind and rain off Goa and all the way up to Bombay.

The ss Phlox, 141 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa (May 28th) calling at intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Ellott, Mr Scannell, and seventy-six deck passengers from different ports.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Swanson, and one hundred and fourteen deck passengers from different ports.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. China, 1,348 tons, Captain G. Perrins, will sail to-day for Australia with Australia mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—J. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Baldock, Mr. W. Watt, and Mr. Todd. For Sydney—Mr. Tolim. For Galle—Mr. J. Scully.

The ship Janet Court, 996 tons, Captain John Crawford, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London (January 5th) with a cargo of 5,980 bars iron, 50 cases iron, 20 bales paper, 12 casks paint, 350 cases candles, 2 cases pencil, 6 cases soap, 40 cases glass 9,065 plates spelter, 4 casks hardware, 600 cases and 1 hogshead brandy, 50 hogsheads and 15 packages pale ale, 278 casks beer, 1,042 cases bottled beer, 51 cases spirit, 1 hogshead and 1,005 cases wine, 11 bundles Swedish iron, 18 cases galvanized iron, 1 cask shots, 2 cases beading, 71 casks elmwood keys, 32 casks elmwood cushions, 1 case corks, 50 kegs red lead, 100 cases white stones, 75 cases bottles, 4 casks and 60 kegs nails 6 bales pap r hangings, 39 casks paint, 1 case cutlery, 10 cases toys, 1 package earth-nware, 10 casks padlocks, 400 barrels copperas, 5 cases carriages, 2 casks files, 50 kegs lead shot, 11 kegs lead pipe, 12,976 bundles board, 16 cases varnish, 25 drums oil, 51 cases stout, 2 cases books, 11 packages shafts, 155 cases matches, 7 packages ironware, 11 cases haberdashery, 1 case powder flasks, 9 packages stationery, 50 cases gin, 500 barrels cement, 9 casks bottles, 20,156 nos tiles, 2 casks blacking, 3 casks ink, 8 cases acid, 1 case piano, 81 packages glassware, 150 qr. barrels gunpowder, 50 cases sardine, 407 packages oilmanstores, 30 cases acid, 2 cases glass bottles, 21 bundles hammer hands, and 3,775 packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	Height.	May & June.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M.	In. Ft.		H. M.	In. Ft.
1 48 m	2 5	Saturday 31	8 3m	5 1
2 55 a	4 7		9 8 m	1 8
2 36 m	1 7	Sunday 1	8 45 m	3 11
3 40 a	3 10		10 1 a	1 6
3 29 m	1 0	Monday..... 2	9 29 m	2 11
4 29 a	3 4		11 2 a	1 6
4 37 m	0 10	Tuesday..... 3	10 32 m	2 2
5 21 a	3 1		.....	.....
6 2 m	1 0	Wednesday ... 4	0 5 m	2 1
6 19 a	3 0		11 55 m	1 7
7 15 m	1 8	Thursday 5	1 3 m	3 0
7 14 a	3 1		1 3 a	1 7
8 21 m	2 8	Friday 6	1 54 m	3 9
8 5 a	3 3		2 10 a	1 11

Moon—First Quarter, 3rd, 11h. 9m. A.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WHIT SUNDAY 1ST JUNE, 1873.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 129 and 356.

4-45 P.M.—Catechising.

6-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 129 and 139.

Anthem—Teach me O Lord.

The offertory will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Monday in Whitsun week, the Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

Tuesday in Whitsun week, the Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 127, and 204. Offertory to be devoted as usual.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 127, 130 and 131.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, and celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 131 and 330.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 130, 139 and Dr. Faber's. "O Paradise!."

The offertory as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.

Hymn 1, (Tune St. Athanasius—No. 386.)

Paraphrase 44, (Tune, St. Mary—No. 149.)

Paraphrase 35, (Tune, Communion—No. 9.)

Celebration of Holy Communion.

Paraphrase 60, (Tune Evan—No. 91.)

6 P.M.—Evening Service.

Psalm 103, (Tune, Huddersfield—No. 106.)

Hymn 29, (Tune, St. Alphege—No. 244.)

Paraphrase 22, (Tune, St. Peter—No. 155.)

Anth-m—Nunc Dimittis page 158.

Collections for the poor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon in Hindustani.

9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil Services.

4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 129, 130, and 297.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Fatal Accident.—We hear that a man fell from the roof of a house near the Loharee Gate of the City and was killed on the spot. It is said that he was intoxicated at the time the accident occurred.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 17th of May the total number of deaths in Calcutta fell from 199 in the previous week to 188. There were no deaths from small-pox, but thirty from cholera. The deaths are thus classified: Christians 13, Hindus 129, Muhammadans 46.—*Englishman.*

The South West Monsoon.—We learn that strong gales have set in on the Western Coast making it extremely perilous for vessels at sea. The Steamer *Scindia* of the Red Cross Line expected at this Port is overdue, and several other vessels, we are informed, are detained at Colombo and Galle owing to the fearful state of the weather at those ports.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The storm at Poona.—A frightful storm visited Poona on Wednesday afternoon many houses were much damaged by the high wind, the trellis work, verandah shades, and tiles were blown off several of the houses. The rain fell in torrents on Wednesday night and the climate yesterday was wonderfully cool and pleasant. Some of the peals of thunder were very near and the lightning flashed vividly and incessantly. It is not likely that we shall have a return of the fierce heat which we had at the beginning of the week. Occasional showers will probably make the weather quite bearable until the monsoon fairly sets in.—*Deccan Hearld.*

A Squabble in the Snug Official Nest at Simla.—that harmony, which the divine poet Watts says, exists amongst birds in their little nests would appear to have been interrupted in a nest of official Swallows at Simla. A young bird complained that an older bird 'shook his fist in his face.' The old bird 'was astounded' at the accusation, but offered to apologise if the young bird did likewise. This interchange of regrets being rejected, the young bird has been suspended and mutual explanations are being called for. It is said that the cause of the fistic demonstration was that the young bird had passed an account which on examination was found to be 1 Rupee above the estimate. The name of the Department we cannot give, but when we mention that it is one celebrated for its 'good works,' and its economical expenditure of public money it will be easily understood that such recklessness in finance was sufficient to irritate a Saint much less a Comptroller.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY.

It did not need the speeches delivered by Prince Bismarck in the Prussian Herrenhaus lately to convince those who have followed the recent developments of his policy that he knows the difficulties and dangers of his great task. But these speeches bring into clear light the circumstances under which the German Chancellor felt impelled to undertake that task, and the motives that urged him to face the perils to which he thereby exposed the Empire. No one acquainted with the Chancellor's practical character can suppose he made up his mind to defy the Church of Rome, and to expose the new German Empire to its anathemas and machinations, merely in order to test a favourite theory as to the proper relations of Church and State. "I have been too long associated with practical politics," he said, "to have much to do with speculative politics" (*Konjecturalpolitik*). The measures regulating the training and appointments of the clergy and the discipline of the Churches which the Prussian Upper House is now reluctantly passing into law were dictated by a necessity there was no combating or avoiding. One of the hostile critics of the Bills drew the inference from the suddenness of the change in the attitude of the Prussian Government towards the Roman Catholic Church that it had been long planned beforehand. The Chancellor declared that conclusion wholly groundless. The Government was desirous of maintaining "confessional peace." It was driven to another course by the attitude of the Church. "The change is to be explained solely by the principle of self-defence." Prince Bismarck appealed to his past career and previous treatment of religious questions in proof of the fact that he had gone "to the farthest limit of conciliation that was possible for the State." Only when he was forced to see that "by the activity not of the Catholic Church but of the party within that Church which aimed at the temporal supremacy of the priests a policy was promoted which threatened the foundations of our State" did he conclude that "as Minister he could not bear the responsibility of further delay" in action. Up till the year 1871, till the formation of the Centre party and the systematic employment in all Germany of a hostile press, "till the creation of a Polish party in Silesia, till the misuse of the authority of the Church in furtherance of Polish national designs, with the co-operation of the priests," the attitude of the Government—by the admission of the Catholic spokesmen themselves—was friendly and conciliatory. The Chancellor appealed to the "so-called diary of the French Government during the time of the war and the siege" in disproof of all the statements as to Prussia's friendliness with Italy against the Pope. The relations with Italy, on the contrary, during the French war were, as had been before stated, far from pleasant, owing to the Garibaldi incident. The "genesis" of his conviction that it was necessary in order to the self-defence of the State, endangered by the political action of the hierarchical party, to take arms against the Church of Rome was, therefore, of very recent date. And it was the action of that party, not its acceptance of any mean doctrines or theories, which drove him to this conclusion.

The fact that Prince Bismarck, after so long trying to live at peace with Rome, should have been impelled by practical circumstances to throw down the gauntlet, and defy it to mortal combat, is a fact of serious significance in determining our judgment regarding Rome. It shows how difficult—to the verge of impossibility—it has become for any State which is not prepared to sacrifice its independence to devise a satisfactory *modus vivendi* with the Church of Rome. It shows that it is becoming more and more hard for a Government which respects itself and knows its responsibilities to tolerate the conspiracies and machinations of the Roman priesthood. And the fact that this is so opens up a vista of the future, and of the relations of Church and State in it, which it would be absurd if it were possible to ignore. Before leaving the "historical track" we may as well correct one mistake which has got into print. It is not the case that Prince Bismarck, after failing to get the support of Rome for the new Empire, turned to the Liberals "and declared that if he could not find help from the Conservatives, he must find it with their foes." There is no evidence that he made "the greatest efforts" to secure "the strong support of Rome" in this sense. He was anxious not to break with Rome, and only determined on doing so because—as we have shown and he has himself said—he found the Roman hierarchy and the emissaries of the Curia plotting against the Empire. But, all the same, it was the agents of Rome who, after the Versailles peace, applied to the German Government for the same privileges in the new Empire as the Roman Church enjoyed in Prussia under the Constitution which has been lately revised. They were unsuccessful because Prince Bismarck found the party of the Centre and other instruments of Rome were, in accordance with the principles and new constitution of their Church, scheming against the Empire, endeavouring to erect an *imperium in imperio*, and exalting the authority of the Church above the Emperor. The Chancellor's relations with the Conservatives have been quite misapprehended. In the last of the three speeches he delivered last week he declared it was a mistake to say he had separated from the Conservative party. "Between the Conservative party in its full extent and myself I believe there is now the most perfect harmony, and I at least am resolved to maintain that relation." He had not separated from the Conservative party, but "a section which once belonged to the great Conservative party has, under the guidance of eloquent and influential leaders, split from the Conservative party, and to my regret has come into conflict with the Government at a decisive crisis." No doubt he has accepted the aid of the Liberals gladly; but, as he made plain in an earlier speech, he regards the Government, whose policy he inspires though he is no longer, its nominal chief, as exclusively bound to no party, but in the position of being prepared to rely upon one or the other or both according to circumstances.

The accusation that the Liberals have changed their principles in supporting the anti-clerical bills of Dr. Falk is not to be heard in England alone. It was uttered in the Prussian Herrenhaus—and before in the Chamber of Deputies—by speakers whose Liberalism is of a very curious complexion. It was freely urged last week in the former Chamber, and was met by Dr. Falk, not from a party, but from a general point of view. The Liberals had held the doctrine, the Minister of Worship said, that conflicts between Church and State could only be excluded by the separation of the State from the Church. Experience, however, has proved these hopes deceitful, "not merely with us, but in other lands that were held up before us as examples, particularly in Belgium. There the Liberal party is now deeply convinced of the fact that that theory was false, but it is too late." Circumstances have proved there and elsewhere that the State cannot, if it would, escape from the task of regulating the relations between Church and State. No doubt the latter is bound to grant freedom to the former. As much as possible it will seek to realize "a free Church in a free State." But the freedom assured to the Church cannot be absolute. It can only be permitted to extend as far as is consistent with the existence and independence of the State. This is the broad principle which has been accepted by German Liberals and by a large number of German Conservatives as well. And it is because the overt action of the Church of Rome has practically demonstrated to Prince Bismarck and his colleagues that no *modus vivendi* with that Church on the old footing is possible, that they have been driven to regulate the relations between Church and State anew, and that they receive the support of the Liberals in the task. If the fact of lending that support proves the latter unfaithful to what have been generally accepted as Liberal principles, it must be concluded that these are not consistent with the unquestioned supremacy and the free and full development of the national life.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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